NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE BATTORIAY, LANUARY 10. 1882

honor for the Press to be called on last. It was as if that profession had been appointed to the responsible office of arbiter and Judge, and entrusted with the cuty of summing up what had been said and giving a-final decision. [Applause,] He was sorry on beginning to som up to observe that so large a part of the jury had already withdrawn. (Laugher,) But he would proceed nevertheless to principle updgment. As the appearated arbiter after pondering all the facts and arguments arounded, he would declare that all the honor of the rismon they were met to celebrate belonged to Mr. Grance Strains. He would not detract an lota from the credit due to Mr. Streens and his issociates for their spirm and emerto celebrate meaning to the from the cream and omersterers and his associates for their spirit and omerprise, theirs was the good for me of the victory, and
to Mr Seers belonged the glory and the lawels,
to Mr Seers belonged the glory and the lawels,
(Loud applement for his was the meaning generated
the executive skill which designed and made the
the executive skill which designed and factors.) the executive skill which designed and made the yacht it was their good tuck to own. This feature was peculiarly grateful, from the fact that it was in bonor of Productive Labor, the fundamental and most indispensable function of the State. in honor of Productive and meet indispensable. This occasion was unextend been paid to shoose but this was rendered to a known in public life, and to boast but that of ind labor. [Applause.] And fitting, that mer of all profit it-increpants, lawyers. Hed such compliments hands, representatives of And the industry of ship-worth of such honor, be apex of all other branches many waks of life -miding was particularly the it was as it were the and other mechanic t up, the whole vast our productive labor, try at home there could without foreign com-a the vements in naval angult thus be taken as v or the national indostraces behind it to back and varied structure of For without extensive ind-be no foreign commerce, a perce to occasion for go architecture. Ship bullous representing the entire h try on which it reposed as ing glory. (Appliause.) Is dex of the wealth and dex of the wealth and the power of the country. It represented our power, based on we did the product of liberty and on labor which could only thrive in liberty. It represented them, our wealth, our intelligence and the liberty of the land, and he rejoiced that it had represented them so triumphantly and that we were to rejoice in such a triumph. (Applicuse) Besides, it was the branch of industry in which we came most directly in competition with other nations and in which he was proud to say, we had overcome them. They knew little or noting of the varied home industry, which was the base and the superstructure of our national power, but of our ability in ship building they had been made aware. All these reasons together lent a peculiar significance superstructure of our national power, but of our ability in ship boilding they had been made aware. All these reasons tog ther lent a peculiar significance to this festival. The toast spoke of the Pressas free. They would allow him thea to use a little of his freedom and touch upon one or two topics of general interest. It had not been his literation to refer to them, but the eloquent genileman who had spoken before had called them up, and he would presume a little upon the freedom that had been spoken of and imitate their example. Power always had its dailes and ability its obligations. The two could not be separated. If we had power we had a duty to discharge with it that we ought not to evade. And that power was ours was proved by the fact of this festival, by the trumph it celebrated. That power we could not pretend to employ within ourselves only, confining its benefits to ourselves. It could not be selfish and exclusive. The model of the America standing before the Chair proved that this power reached beyond the Ocean, and had a duty to discharge there. [Applause.] That duty ought to be looked after and discharged as necessity should require. And such necessity was not a matter of self-interest only, it was a matter of humanity and principle. [Applause.] But he would not prolong his remarks at that hour. It was not necessary. As in the question of the party to whom ought to accrue the honer of the America's triumph, his office was merely to pronounce the general verdict. That he would on meaning a sentiment.

America—Hoppy at home, because she protects the rights of individuals; may she be useful abroad by practicing the right of restions to cantrol their own concerns. [Applause.]

Hon. John McKeon was here called for and re-

sponded in an eloquent speech. He said it seemed sponded in an eloquent speech. He said it seemed to be in his very nature to be always mixed up with noise and confusion. Like his friend, Mr. Van Buren, he was suddenly called upon to make a speech, and lawyers hardly ever wished to make a speech, unless they were paid for it. He was proud to bear his part in the public respect shown to Mr. Steers. On the other side of the water he heard Englishmen asking, in reference to the Crystal Palace Exhibition. "Is this all you can show?" His reply was, we have steamboats sixteen to a mile, 40 miles of agueduct to one city, 500 miles of one railroad. Mr. Steers won his victory over those who had spent millions on yachting. By this act he stamped his name on the American character more than any exhibitor at the World's Fair. The figure of Canning about Acolust throned on the ocean wave passes to America. We have grasped the scepter. He then paid a tribute to Eckford, Fulton and Collins, and gave as sentiment: Commerce-Live the chanamon bird in story it scatters

Mr. George M. Snow, of The Tribune, gave as a sentiment

George L. Schupler—The originator and principal f sterer
of the etterprise which we have met to-night to commen-

The company separated about 12 o'clock, the band playing linil Columbia, &c. We might mention that among those contributing

to the testimonial are Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Hon. E. D Morgan and Hon James W. BEERMAN, with very cordial letters of concurrence, addressed to ex-Alderman James Kenny, an efficient member of the Committee.

from Gen. Tallmadge, President of the American

from Gen. Talimadge, President of the American Institute

American Institute, New-York, Jan. 9, 1852

John Dimon, Eso., Chairman, &c.—Sir. I am in receipt of your very kind note of invitation to a Dinner, to be given at Metropelian Hall, on Friday, the 9th inst, to Mr. Geo. Steen, the constructor of the Yacht America. I regret the inclement weather and my own critical health requires me to decline the hence of your friendly invitation.

The model of the Yacht America, exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, I am happy to say, attacked general attention and commencation. I must cordially unite with the Fremum manded to it may be a fine of the American Institute, I am happy to say, attacked general attention and commencation. I must cordially unite with the Fremum measurement of the award they made to its constructor. I are Steers, of the Gold Media of the American Institute.

It is a demonstration of the advance of the Naval Architecture of America, that this yacht should have crossed the Atlantic, united in the sport and competition of the Vacht Club of England, and throught home as a trophy of success the premium of the "Quoen's Cup."

I notioned with intense inforest the incidents of the race in which the American under the skilling guidance of our rellow entires. Commedore Stevens, won the pires of success. It is a truth to be declared, that these incidents were marked and distinguished by the nicest honor in the inneclate actors on the occasion in the Yacht Club, and in the British astion. Our country, and this Chy in particular, participate with Mr. Steers, and with Commedore Stevens and his crew, in all the feelings of successful.

My most ardent feelings are with you on the occasion of this testin on all dinner. I am, veryfrespectually.

FROM RIO JANEIRO .- We are in receipt of the Jornal do Commercio to Nov. 13. They bring news from Montevideo to Nov. 6. An election of Senators and Representatives had been ordered for the Banda Oriental. Gen. Garzon was the candidate, for the Presidency, of the party that has just triumphed by force of arms. Urquiza had returned to Entre Rios with a great part of his forces, and 2,50 men were about to follow with six pieces of artil lery, under Col. Casar Dias. The Brazilian army, under Count Caxias, was encamped at Santa but twelve or fourteen leagues from Montevideo. consisted of 16,000 men, with 23 field pieces and 8,500 horses. The Brazilian Minister to the Oriental Republic had been received in public audience, by the acting President, when protestations of good will were interchanged. The dates from Buenos Ayres are to Nov. 3. Rosas was making great preparations to meet Urquiza. He had established a corps of observation in the direction of Entre Ries to look out for an invasion. A considerable emigration was taking place from Buenos Ayres to

Montevides, mostly previous residents of the latter city. Resas made no opposition to their going. The following commercial advices are from Ric Janeiro to Nov. 12

Janeiro to Nov. 12:

There has been a reduced importation of Flour. The receipts since Oct. 14, have been 3.265 barrels from the United States, and 250 from Europe. A large stock of Coffee having accumulated, the dealers found themselves obliged, in order to make sales, to reduce their pretensions. The market opened at 3.580, but the Santiago steamer arriving from Liverpool with unfavorable accounts from the markets of the United States, prices gave way still further, and large transactions were made at 3.430.23.510 for mixed lots of various merit. Good mixed lots of superior and good first may now be quoted firm at 3.450.23.500.

Exchange on England, first-class paper, for sixty days, 281.

Exchange on England, days, 28;.

No improvement in freight for the United States.
Last engagement, 40 cents for Atlantic and 50 for Gulf ports. Freights to Europe rather improved.

NIBLO'S .- On Monday this popular es-The Italian troupe commence a series of operation performances. Sign. Bosto, Signori Bettini and Badiali make their debut in Lucia di Lammermoor. Signor Ardiu leads an augmented orchestra of forty. The chorus and appointments are to be on the grandest scale.

Truly eloquent and heart-touching, yet very diverting, is "All that Glitters is not Gold," as performed at Barnum's Museum this afternoon—This evening, that really droll pantomime, and the laughable Yankee comedy, "Major Jones's Court-

LATEST NEWS.

The Long and Morgan Correspondence on Kossuth-Kossuth in Washington-Webster and

the Presidency.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Teibune 1

Washington, Priday, Jan. 9, 1852.

The correspondence of Commodores Morgan and Long upon Kossuth will not be published -at least not immediately. I give you, howev er, the exact substance of it.

Before the Mississippi arrived at Spezzia it had transpired that it was not Kessuth's intention to go direct to the United States to remain. but that he only intended a visit for the purposes he has disclosed since his arrival here; and when informed that the policy of the United States was non-intervention, he said he would feel inclined not to go to the United States at ail. He desired not to go to receive mere per sonal homage, but was aiming only at the free dom of his country.

This avowal was transmitted from Spezzia in hightened colors and reached Marseilles before or simultaneously with Kossuth's arrival, and was a cause of the obstructions he met there.

After he had gone on shore under the guarantee of the Consul that he would hold himself obedient to the determination of the French authorities in relation to a passage through France, the excitement arose in that city, of which the public are already apprised. Owing to the events which occurred, the Consul addressed a note to Capt. Long, that he feared the proceedings were compromising the flag of the country, which note Capt. Long showed to Kossuth.

Kossuth, looking upon this as an official act of the Consul, replied and took a different viewof the case, assuming that demonstrations of such a nature would not be looked upon with an disfavor by the American Government.

He then stated that he ng unwilling to be in a position of disagreement with the American authorities abroad that might involve them in any embar rassment, he would leave the ship at Gibraltar and proceed to England, and thence by private conveyance to the United States, and leave it to the future to decide on the justice of his views.

If you add to this statement the fact that in some of the communications a little petulance, a little puccility, and a little want of just appreciation of the distinguished exile was displayed, you will have the whole case as it will appear when the correspond-ence shall be published, if that event should ever happen.

Governor Seward gives a dinner to Kossuth's staff this evening. Kossuth volunteers to be present. Mr. Webster's leading friends from Boston will be here in force to-morrow or next day, to confer finally on his position and prospects in regard to the Prosidency. Another object is to see what can be done in regard to Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal.

KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.

DEPUTATION OF CITIZENS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852. A Committee of Citizens from every part of the Union, but temporarily sojourners in Washington, called on Kossuth to-day, pursuant to a meeting held yesterday, and presented him with strong resolutions of sympathy for Hungary, and supporting

Chancellor Walworth, of New-York, presented the resolutions in an address, in the course of which he attributed the absence of a cordial welcome by the Municipal Authorities here to the influence of the Diplomatic Agents of so many Despotic Governments over a portion of the permanent residents of the District. He took decided ground in favor of intervention for non-intervention.

Kossuth responded as follows:

Kossuth responded as follows:

Permit me to express my humble thanks for the attention of the citizens of the United States, assembled here in the City of Washington, and permit me also to express to you, Sir, especially, my grateful acknowledgments for your kindness and sympathy. I begleare to be permitted to make some few remarks, the topics of which were suggested to me, if I shall not forget them during my speaking, in your address. Firstly, you have been pleased to allude to the circumstance, that here, in the District of Columbia, I have not been honored by such attention as I was in other places and either of the United States. You have been pleased to attribute this circumstance to certain influences of certain men. Now, I have the opinion that it is not that influence. I cannot believe, skillful as Russian diplomacy may be, which indeed is very skillful, that It has such influence.

as such influence.

Let me, for instance, take an example—Moldovar-a—where all the different representatives of Russian diplomacy have received orders from their Government to court the favor of the Moldovarican ladies and to marry them-[laughter]-every step, even the marriage of a Russian oplomatist, is a applomatic movement. [Laughter] I have men-tioned this in respect to Moidovarica, but indeed I cannot believe that, however great that skill may cannot believe that, however great that sain has be, it could have any influence, in whatever part of the United States, upon the public spirit of freemen as you are. [Applause, I believe rather that there is another reason for this circumstance, though indeed I believe that there are steps taken even to honor me here. The reason is, that the Constitution of the United State, being a system of checks and balances, the principle was considered to be a wise one and in my conviction, also I take it to be wise balances, the principle was considered to be a wise one, and in my conviction, also, I take it to be wise that it is not good that that Corporation, in the midst of which the highest authorities of the State have a residence, where the district or city has a very much developed public life, which now and then might influence by pressure from without, the proceedings of its constituted authorities, should take any very active steps in popular proceedings.

This was indeed the fact, in several places in Europe, where we have seen the streets rule in the Councils of the land. The framers of your Constitution, ever willing to avoid such an influence as this, which, of course, concentrates that power, which, only the whole people has concentrated it practically, now and then, in a single street and in a single city, as it was often in Paris.

ractically, now and then, in a single street and in a single city, as it was often in Paris.

The consequence of this was that the inhabitants of the District of Columbia are placed somewhat in exceptionable condition, in comparison with other paris. They have not self-government of their own, and exercise not the right of voting, if I am rightly intermed.

and exercise rot the right of voting, if I am rightly informed.

Now this position, which I consider to be a very wise one, and in much harmony with the principle of checks and balances, must, of course, have had the influence that the public life is not and cannot be developed so much here, in this District, as elsewhere. That is the only explanation which I take. But this, however, was no impediment for me to have received the honor and benefit of private expression of feelings and sentiments of the inhabitants of this District, from different parts of it, but chiefly from the City of Washington. From the first to the last moment, I have met generous, kind sympathy from the inhabitants of this District.

Now, you will excuse me for having what I believe to be a full motive for differing with you in explanation of that fact.

tion of that fact. You have been pleased to express, on behalf of the

Committee, your opinion about non-intervention. In that respect I have nothing to say, more than to express my most humble thanks for having sanctioned, by your wisdom, and by your patriotism, that principle which, in my opinion, is indispensably necessary to the freedom of the nations of the earth, indeed, it is entirely identical with the principle of State Rights, without which there is no sovereignty of the roofs and without which there is no sovereignty of the people, and without which no people is master of its own affairs—and he who is no master is the servant of another, and to be the servant of another is to be without freedom or liberty, therefore State Rights are indispensable to the freedom of homanity The gentlemen in whose name you did me the honor to address me are, as I understand, citizens from dif-

to adoress me are, as I understand, citizens from different parts of the United States. let, therefore,
these gentlemen be humbly entreated by me to go on
in their capacity as part of the sovereign people of
the United States, which are the people to contribute
the practical result of this just principle, in as far as
the supreme duty to your own well understood interest will permit you to do. [Applause.]
Once that direction taken, the action will follow.
You will always decide upon how far it is convenient, with consideration to the interests of the United States, which must be the first rule regulating
the action of every citizen—of course you will
consider how far it is appropriate or convenient to
go in that direction; but once the principle taken,
if you will be inclined to do anything, then, of
course, it will be done in that direction. And one
step is far more than no step at all. A hundred
steps would be better than one, for us who are in
the unfortunate condition where one single step
would be a beneat, not only for us, but for humanity.
Let me be understood. I have never had the desire or wish in my heart to see the citizens of the
United States step aside from the just consideration
of their own country, out of sympathy for others.
What I wish is, to see the doctrine of Christian
morality carried out in its application to international intercourse and Christian morality. The
doctrine of our Saviour does not command only to
love others so as ourselves. [Applause] It conmands not to do to others more than we would wish

others to do for us, in a similar condition. It only commands to act toward others quite as we would desire to be treated by others in our condition. Therefore, it never came to make the critzens of the United States to put aside, inconsiderately, their own interests, out of respect for the interest of other nations. But all that I desire is that Christian principle. You are powerful enough to give practical result to your Christian britisely love toward nations.

You are Christians. No nation is more imburd

Vot are Christians. No nation is more imbued with Christianis; than the United States. I desire them to become the reformers, the Luthers of reformation principles, not in respect to private life, but by raising their high paintiples of Christiana morality into the national relations of humanity. [Applause.] indeed, gentlemen, highly as I value this honor you have given me. I am not surprised by see the conexpression of that same sympathy for the same oriu-ciples. I find, and here is the practical proof of the wisdom of your inctitutions, that though nowhere in the worle the particular rights of single States are so much insured as here, hevertheless there is nowhere in the world such a moral link among difnowhere in the world such a moral link a mong dif-ferent parts of the same nation, and among different individuals of a State as nere, because all repose upon the same principle of democratic liberty, all repose upon the acknowledgment of the great principle of self-government of State rights. All repose upon the broad princi-ples of republicanism, and that must unite you in principle. It is not possible in respect to interna-tional law in respect to voor foreign relations, to have different principles in the South, North, West or East. There must be one will, which, of corrse, can be contradicted out of certain quarters so long

or East. There must be one will, which, of coarse, can be contradicted out of certain quarters so long as there is a conviction pronounced by the people. But that principle can only be one even as all the different parts of the United States are united in one principle—that of justice, freedom and republicanism; and that right of every nation to dispose of itself, which is the very foundation of your existence. But when you were pleased to mention the principle of non-intervention, and explain it in such a matner, I had nothing to reflect upon it, but only to thank.

Let me entreat you, being catizens of different parts of the United States, not to withdraw your hard strention from that other principal of commercial right, which I consider equally important for
the freedom of the world, and touching more closely
even the home interests of the United States. Because, in reference to the first principle, I believe
you have the confidence of being powerful enough
not to have to fear any foreign interference in your
own domestic concerns. though should absolutism
—should the principle of the violation of the law
of nations prevail over the whole world—perhaps
that security might have been to cost very much
sacrifice.

that security might have been a sacrifice. Whey principles are in contact, nobody can fore-tell how far they can be carried. But in respect to a commercial principle, I believe the interest of every citizen of the United States is immediately engaged. We have news from Europe already that the so-called continental system holds the exclusion of the commerce of those ports which are not on the contribution of Europe, now chiefly of course meaning to fact England.

But I believe if such an exclusion is already considered as one which the absolutistic powers will carry out toward England, far more will they carry it out toward England, for more with the Carly to the toward republican America, and very 830a. I have received notice from correpondents in Europe, that there is a resolution afready taken, and it can be considered as a fact accomplished, that the absolutistic powers have decided to exclude American commerce from the continent of Europe. I believe it is not yet complete, but it will be

rope. I believe it is not yet complete, but it was very soon.

There is now, therefore, the commercial interest very deeply involved in that respect. Therefore, I believe that principle, that the United States declare the right to carry an commercial intercourse with whatever nation is willing to accept it—with wheever offers a market for it. Nobody, of course, can be forced to give a market in return, but if a nation is willing to give a market, the United States declare that the citizens of the United States have a right to carry on commerce with that nation, whether

declare that the citizens of the United States have a right to carry on commerce with that nation, whether it may please the Government of that nation or not. I believe that is a principle of international law, because, indeed, if the Emperor of Austria, in that position where every sentiment of man, and every thought of human intellect, must revolt against his will—now if he rules us a dithe people of Hungary, Bohemia and Italy, take arms against him to punish the how can be have the pretension of excluding him, how can he have the pretension of excluding the citizens of the United States from commerce with those thirty-five millions, whom the temporary protection of the Czar has placed under his iron rute! We only say, "Hands off."

Whatever citizen of the United States will carry on commerce with Frances Joseph, of Hapsburg, has a right to do it. But other citizens who would carry it on with Kossuth, or the people of Hungary, have the same right, whether there is revolution or no the same right, whether there is revolution. There was a third humble wish which I have expressed—it was the recognition of the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary. I believe that it was not my intention to claim a recognition that I am de jasts the Governor of Hungary.

Unfortunately I am an exile, and therefore cannot be; but I am by right. [Applause.] What I claim is respect for the sovereign right of a nation. My nation has declared its will, and it has never been contradicted by the oppressors of my nation, and, therefore, it must be recognized as a righteous, lawful, legitimste thing

and, therefore, it must be recognized as a righteous, lawful, legitimate thing
And why insist I on that recognition, in respect to a fact which is past! The reason is, because, during our past struggles, the sympathy of the people of the United States attracted the attention of your Government to that, and a gentleman was sent by a former President-for what! To recognize the independence of Hungary! No. he was sent to ascertain how matters stood. And what was the consequence of it! While he was looking and respectively. porting, Russian interference came, and Hungary

was crushed.

Now, you cannot imagine the immense inducace it would have had if he had come to me and said. Governor, here I am in the name of the United States to recognize your nation." [Applause.] Therefore there is a point which I would very much that the recognized—that the Declaration of In-Therefore there is a point which I would very much like to see recognized—that the Declaration of Independence was legitimate. That once declared, I care not who may be called the Governor of Hungary: that is the first step, not only toward Hungary—because I would entreat you not to consider the principle restricted to one country—but general for all the world—Germany, Italy, France, equally with Hungary. I believe the first step will be, that, so soon as I, or, in case my nation should bestow its confidence upon another man, buts his foot upon Hungarian soil and raises the step win be, that, so soon as t, or, incess my man, puts his foot upon Hungarian soil and raises the sign of his legitimate authority derived from the sovereign will of the people—that very movement will be recognized by the United States. That is why I attach importance to the Declaration of Hungarian Independence. I attach importance to it also occause that legitimate character once recognized, the lawful field of action of private sympathy and private operation would. I believe, by this very declaration be enlarged, and I could accept many things which are offered me, which now I cannot accept from the people, because it has recognized that Declaration of Independence as a lawful one, therefore it is not about titles that I care, they are of no value. I care nothing for them, but indeed I highly care in every position to maintain the dignity of my people, and that dignity of my people claims, that its sovereign will may be recognized to be the legitimate sovereign will, equally so as yours was when you declared your sovereign will as yours was when you declared your sovereign will to become a nation. [Applause] And now the question is, suppose any person here would be pleased to bestow individually, in their capacity as citizens, their influence to carry on these principles, what would be the best means to employ? You will hot take me for an egoust because, indeed, I desire nothing for myself not only, but scarcely will I accept anything for myself.

accept anything for myself.

I am an humble man—modest by principle, not by affectation—but I have the prize of my own strength, and perhaps even too far in that respect, I will not depend upon anybody in the world. I have assense of independence, and therefore for myself there is no place for me but my country. I am willing to be called egotistical, and will try to be as good as your words, in any respect, therefore, you must excuse called egotistical, and will try to be as good as your words: in any respect, therefore, you must excuse me for taking the liberty to point out what I consider the best means to cooperate to carry out these principles into practical effect. Perhaps some gentiemen might remember that I expressed in New-York and clsewhere, that beside the popular action there is also individual aids which can benefit highly the cause which I represent, which is not only the cause of Hungary but your own. Now, if action in these two directions—the principle part of it and the private aid is connected then of course there is the greatest benefit foothe cause.

these two directions—the principle part of it and the private aid is connected then of course there is the greatest benefit foothe cause.

Let me suppose that some hundred gentlemen gave me for Hungary and the cause of freedom in Europe, one hundred thousend dollars, and if I am asked how many support that cause in giving me that sum, I would say a hundred—that[is not much popular opinion, but if it comes from the hands of one hundred thousand, then I have that number who tupport the cause, that, indeed, is large, and if it is a million, or two or three millions, then, of course, there is the sovereign will of the people, pronounced and demonstrated, to support those principles which you acknowledge. Now, let us unite this action, yind a great benefit results. In what manner really can the will of the United States be known!

The Legislatures of States have, with warmest gratitude, I acknowledge, pronounced these principles. Cities and Associations have equally received them. I then confidently hope that the Congress of the United States will also be pleased to express its will—what that will will be in that respect I cannot express even in hope, desire or imagination; but I believe that perhaps the Congress, being invited by the Annual Message of the President, and seeing the circumstances, will be pleased to decide something about the direction of the forceing policy. Suppose the declaration a real weight, such a weight as will and must make it respected without drawing the sword. And what can make it respected? The openity declared will of every citizen of the United States. That gives a weight, because it is not the wish of Mr. A. It is not the principle

of the Secretary of State alone, who pronounced, day before pesterday, a generous decision in that respect. It is not the individual fact of General Casy's pronunciation, for whom I have entertained, for a long time, a great respect, because he was one of the first who, in the sanctuary of your Legislature, pronunced principles as a judge, in the name of Hunary, against oppression. It is not only the principle of Douglas, or whoever of these gentlemen, but it the sovereign will of the Deniel of the United States and the will of the United States will be respected where, perhaps, the declaration of the President, or of the Secretary of State, or of whatever leader of any one party would not be. (Applause.)

Applause]
Therefore, if the people of the United States are
without the sarrireference, if the people of the United States are willing to carry these principes, without the sarriface of anything at ail, the best means is to probounce in such a manner that it must stand as a manifestation of the will of the largest number of the citizens to maintain this law of nations and in that manner, as I have said, association of the friends of Hingary, and the freedom of Europe are, under whatever name, not centralized, but united.

Suppose, in whatever citz—Cinzionati, New York

Suppose, in whatever city—Cincinnati, New-York, &c.—Workingmen's Associations, Ladies' Associations, &c., are organized, with regular dues of 25 cents a month, for four months. There is national aid, and when the demonstration is made, by perhaps some millions, their influence is weighty—There are a great many people who gain their livelihood by hard work and who, even with the unost hood by hard work, and who, even with the utinost generosity, cannot, for a good cause, spare a dollar -who, perhaps, in a month, could spare 25 cents to give national ati, and at the same time to make known their will to the people of the United States. (Applause)

ppiause)
I have availed myself of this opportunity to make public suggestion. Public opinion will accept no carry it out with that energy which is common

to the people of the United States.

I believe all those connections of Louis Nappiem, with the entire absolutistical world, will be of no avail against the future struggle for freedom and in-

avail against the future struggle for freedom and independence of the European Continent.
You were pleased to say that you welcome me,
upon the supposition that I always maintained the
principle of non-intervention in the domestic concerns of any people.

It is the cuty of honor to declare that I never yet
have met from any party or quarter a single expression addressed to me which in licates a desire to
entangle me in whatever party question.

Into the hearts of men I cannot look, but so much
i will declare, that nobody in the nation has yet
spoken a single word intended to entangle me;
this is so true that I was much surprised at the extent of this declaration.

tent of this declaration.

I have met that delicacy in New-York from associations of such a character, that its very name in a large part of the United States is an invitation; they even said, be it well understood we come not to you in that capacity, but to declare our sympathy with your cause

And as to myself, gentlemen, to use perhaps a vul-gar illustration, for me, (the advocate of the princi-ple of non-intervention) myself to offend that principle, would be like a man preaching sobriety, him

cipie, would be like a man preaching sobriety, min-self being drurk. [Laughter] So much logic, I suppose, must exist in my humble brains, and honesty in my heart, that I could not, if myself drunk, preach sobriety—[Laughter]—but I must preach not only passive non-intervention, but non-intervention as a principle carried out. There-fore, my principle is intervention for non-interven-tion.

Receive once more my humble thanks, and let me entreat you to be kindly remembered, not only this place but in those places from which you can and to which, perhaps, you will soon return.

Movements of Kossuth.

MR. SEWARD AND KOSSUTH.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852. Mr. Seward entertains Kossuth's Staff to-night and Kossuth will grace the entertainment with his presence. Mr. Seward has received a reply from Kossuth in answer to invitations to visit Auburn and Syracuse, stating that he cannot accept invitation till he visits Boston.

ROSSUTH'S VISIT TO HARRISBURGH. Col. Russell, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was introduced to Kossuth, this morning, by Mr. Kuhns, a member of Congress from that State. Col. Russell, in a neat speech, presented Kossuth with the resolutions passed by the State of Pennsylvania, welcoming him to the Capital.

Kossuth signified his intention to be there on

XXXIId CONGRESS First Session. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

Mr Souls appeared in his seat to-day.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of New-Mexico, with records of the Legislature of that Teritory. Referred to the Territorial Committee.

The Chair said, in obedience to the order adopted by the Senato, the private calendar would be taken

Mr. CLEMENTS asked leave to introduce a private The Chair said it was not in order. Mr. Shields asked leave to present a private pe-

The CHAIR ruled that all business was out of

The Chair ruled that all business was out of order, but bills on the private calendar.

After some remarks Mr. Hunner moved, and the private calendar was postponeduid I o'clock.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to refund duties paid on goods, wares and merchantise destroyed by hie which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hunner reported a bill appropriating \$1,200 for fitting up the Document Room—he part adjoining the passage—for the temporary reception of books belonging to the library.

oseed. Mr. Rush reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the Post Master General to confirm eer-tain contracts made for the transportation of mails in California and Oregon, and it was ordered to be

engrossed.

Mr. Gwin moved to postpone, till next week, the consideration of private bills. No calendar was printed yet, and it was necessary that Senators should have one before acting on private bills.

Mr. Pratt said all bills and reports on them were printed, and nothing appeared on the calendar to show the nature of bills. This was the first day for three years that the Senate had attempted to consider private bills, and he hoped the Senate would insist on its orders.

insist on its orders.

After further debate the motion was withdrawn, and the private calendar taken up.

The Chair luid before the Senate a Message from

The Chark hid before the Senate a Message from the President, inclosing the following note:

"British Legation, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1851.

"Sir. The Governor General of Canada has forwarded to Her Majesty's Legation the copy which I have the honor to inclose, herewith, of a resolution adopted by the Legislative Council of that Province, when the Provincial Parliament was last in session, expressive of the satisfaction with which they have received the intelligence of the munificent donations which have been made by the Congress of the United States, by the Legislature of Vermont, and by the Legislature of the State of New York, in aid of the reconstruction of the Library of the Canadian Parliament. I have accordingly to request, that you, Sir, will have the goodness to cause the above resolution to be communicated to the Congress of the United States, as well as to the Legislature of Vermont and New York. I avail myself of this opportusity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

"To Hod. D. Webster, Secretary of State."

highest consideration. Signed,
John F. Crampton.

"To Hon, D. Webster, Secretary of State."
Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS TAKEN UP.
Bills for the relief of William P. Greener of John
A. Magraw, of New-York, of the personal representatives of W. A. Sloan, deceased of Margaret
Heitzel, administratrix of A. R. Henzel, deceased,
late Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, of Adjutant General Roger Jones, of the representatives
of Joseph Watson, deceased, of A. M. Dade, widow
of the late Major Dade, of the Army, of Allen G.
Johnson, of Richard Chancy and others of Rufus
Dwinel, and of John Shly, of Georgia, were considered, debated, and ordered to be engrossed—
when Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House this morning went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

When the Committee rose, thereen private bills

were passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President, inclosing a report from the State Department, in answer to the resolution of the 15th ultimo, giving information relative to Utah. One of the documents inclosed is the report to the President from the returned Judges and Secretary of Utah Territory, dated at Washington, on the 12th of December, 1851, giving a lengthy account of the deplorable state of things in that Territory. Among the various accompanying documents, is a resolution of the Legislature, passed in September last, saying that, "As B. D. Harris, Secretary of the Territory, is about to leave, absent himself, or abscond from said Territory, in case he shall refuse, neglect, or in any wise fail to celiver the papers, records, documents, money, or any other property or articles pertaining to said office, it shall be the duty of the United States' Marshal for Utah to arrest the said Harris, and him safely keep in custody until he shall comply with the resolution. Mr. Harris replied to this insinuation, that he is about to abscond, and simply expresses his unfergned astomishment.

The next letter is from the Delegate from Utah, Mr. Brandents, dated Washington, Dec. 30, to the Were passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communica-

astonishment that honorable lines should be which is to father it.

The next letter is from the Delegate from Utah, Mr. Bernheisen, dated Washington, Dec. 30, to the President of the United States, saying that he has placed among the Executive archives his prompt, unqualified and peremptory negation of the truth of the charges of the returned officers of Utah Gov. Brigham Young writes to the President, under date Sept. 29, 1850, complaining of the Judges and Secretary. One paragraph is Mr. Harris, Secretary, informed me in a conversation which I had with him, that he had private instructions, designed for no eye but his own, to watch every movement, and not pay out any funds unless the same should be

Mr. Poliz moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Territo, ies. He considered the matters contained in the report important, and if true, action should be taken by Congress.

Mr. Bernusski, Delegate from Utah, moved that the report be read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The communication to the President by the returning officers, centains grave charges and exaggerations, he would not say falsehoods, against the people of the Territory. From his own knowledge, he ventured to assert that if this eard opportunity be given, the Committee will be formished with ample evidence to make good this assertion. He was unable to communicate at this season of the year with the people whom he represented. He knew them to be loyal to the Government, and they should not be dispuraged and charged with gross crimes and enormities. He skeed a suspension not only of Executive action, but of that of this House and the opinion of the country.

Mr. STEWART said that as this communication Mr. STEWART said that as this communication was in response to a resolution originating with the Committee on Territories, he knew of no reason why it should not go to that Committee.

Mr. REENHEISEL—It involves a grave question, and should go to the Committee on the Junctary.

and should go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLINDMAN, in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, thought it courteous and proper that the communication should go to that Committee. It is their duty to examine into the legislative, civil and commercial proceedings of the Territories, and report to the House such means as in their opinion may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and nonresidents. As matters now stood, he as a member of the Committee on Territories, would not recommend anything for Utah until he understood whether there was truth in these charges.

Mr. Giddings, although a member of the same Committee, was willing that the subject should go to the Judiciary Committee. The people of Utah are distant, and are represented by a volum member. They prefer that the charges shall go to that Committee.

ommittee. Mr. McLanauan said that if the House should think proper to impose the duty on the Judiciary Committee, they would discharge that duty with fidelity, but under the rules it ought to go to the

fidelity: but under the rules it ought to go to the Committee on Territories.

The House refused to have the communications read, and they were referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bernheitsen asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution that the Committee to whom the papers were referred [containing the charges of the returned officers, should have power to send for persons and papers, and send to Utah a Commissioner, designated by the Speaker, to take depositions as er, designated by the Speaker, to take depositions as that the Delegate of that Territory have power to retain coursel to conduct the business before the House. Adjourned till Monday.

The Canal Lettings-Great Excitement in Albany. Albany, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

Much excitement exists in this city in relation to the late Canal Lettings, and the most bitter animosity is manifested in every quarter. A large number of the disappointed contractors are in town, and scarcely an hour passes without a war of words, in some bar-room or the street, between the favored ones and those who have been neglected.

Petitions to the Legislature are preparing to be circulated, asking for a thorough investigation of the whole affair; and there are men in the Legislature pledged to an investigation of the most rigid and scrutinizing character. The mutterings of the foreboding storm are plainly to be distinguished, and there are unmistakable evidences here of a convulsion in the political world that will cause much agitation and expose some of the chicanery of partisan movements. The subject of the Public Printing is also com-

manding much attention. A complete overhauling of this matter will be gone into, and much of the mystery which seemingly cloaks this branch of the public business will be laid open to the public gaze.

Tennessee Opposition State Convention. NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 9, 1650.

The Opposition State Convention met at the Court-House to-day. Hon. C. Judson presided Much feeling was manifested between the friends of Gov. Trousdale and Gen. Pillow, who were named for the Presidency. Messrs. Nicholson and Saild were appointed Delegates to the National Convention for the State, and one for each Congressional District was chosen. The Convention then adjourned.

Kossuth's Visit to Pittsbufgh.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.
Kossuth having accepted the invitation to visit Pittsburgh, great civic and military preparations are making to receive him. He will be here on the 16th.

Rochester, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

A lady named Mrs. Seeley was this morning found dead in a well. She went out early, and it is supposed she was in the act of drawing a bucket of water and slipped in.

The Southern Mail-Suspected Murder-Sui-

cide of an Auctioneer.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

We have no mail south of Washington.

The authorities of Baltimore County have sent to Chester County for the body of Jes ph C. Miller, (lately found dead,) suspicion being entertained that he was murdered, instead of having committed sui-

de. H. W. Bool, auctioneer, blew his brains out with a pistol in his store to day. The cause was monoma-nia. He feared that he should die in poverty. He leaves an estate worth \$30,000. Massachusetts Legislature.

The two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in Convention, to-day, elected 6 Loco-Focos, 5 Free Soilers and 1 Whig to fill the 12 vacancies in the Senate. the Senate.

It is thought the election of Governor will take place on Monday.

The Disaster to the ship Rhine

We learn from Cape Island, that the bark Raine, from Hamburg for New-York, already reported ashore on seven mile beach, is making very little water, and there is a prospect of saving both the vessel and cargo. She had 252 passengers, all of whom have been landed in safety.

The Woather PRIDAY, Jan 9, 1832-8 P. M.
BUFFALO.—Barometer 29.08. Thermometer 39.
The wind is north-east. It snowed this afternoon,

BYFALO.—Balonte ast. It snowed this afternoon, and we have beautiful sleighing.
ROCHESTER.—It has been a fine day, with a slight fail of snow. Thermometer 24. Wind south and warm.
AUBURN.—It is a cloudy evening, and snowing a little. Wind west. Thermometer 32.
Syracuse.—We have rather a cold evening, with indications of an approaching storm. Thermometer

indications of an approaching storm. Thermometer 30. Wind west.

UTIGA.—The evening is cloudy and dry. Thermometer 30. Wind north-east.

ALBANY—The weather is cloudy. The cold has somewhat moderated since morning, and there has been a slight fall of snow. We still have good sleighing. Wind north-west. Thermometer 29.70. Mercury 60.

TROY—Thermometer 22. Wind north-west. The night is cloudy and dark, and it is snowing fast.

MONTRIAL—It has been a beautiful day, with the wind north. Thermometer 2 degrees above zero.

MONTREAL.—It has been a beautiful day, with the wind north. Thermometer 2 degrees above zero. Barometer 20.75.

Questie.—We have had a very fine day. The wind is west, and the sky clear. Thermometer, in the upper town, 7 degrees above zero, in the lower town, 19 above zero.

lipatove zero
Kinoston.—We have cloudy weather but not unpleasant. Thermometer 12 above zero. Wind

PORT HOPE.—It is snowing fast. Thermometer Port Hore.—It is snowing last. Inclined:
12. Wind about north, and cold.
Togosro.—The weather is cloudy and dark but
not cold. Thermometer 39. Snow is falling, and the Wind is west.

BURLINGTON -It has been a mild but cloudy day.

Wind south-west. Thermometer 32.

Markets ... Reported by Triegray New-Obleans, Thursday, Jan 8, 1852.

The Cambria's news has been received and published in the evening papers. Corrow has been active, the sales reaching 7,500 bales, notwithstonding the holiday. Prices closed at an advance of ic., strictly Miedling being quoted at 7 ic.

[Advertisement.]--Prof. Williams performs this evening at Bleecker Buildings. His experiments take his andiences by surprise, and their erigoment is overwhelming. Well may they ask, What will come next. CITY ITEMS.

A Ssow Storm .- A thawy, sloppy, sinshy day, with all sorts of foul flends in the atmasphere, was succeeded by a light fall of snow in the evening, which increased to a regular storm before midnight. The ground was white with its new blan ket promising a " spell " of old-fashioned sleighing

TURNED OUT .- The Board of Assistant Aldermen, unable to bear the echoes of a voice that had ever shouted "Here's to you, Harry Clay," have thrust out our worthy friend John J. Donne, who has for some years filled the office of Reader in that sublime assembly. We presume that the heroes so shockingly disturbed by the full tones and merry lough of the Principal of No. 26 are properly quieted under the soporific influences of Loco-Foco intona-

TROUBLE AMONG THE DEMOCRACY .-Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Gershong Cohen, doing business in West Broadway, was taken into custody by officer Clark of the Fifth Ward, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn on complaint of a negro, who charges him with selling lottery policies. Mr. Cohen is a prominent candidate, and the principal rival of Captain Rynders for the honor of a seat in the Baltimore Convention, from the down-town district. Mr. Cohen, it is alleged, has been doing a flourishing business in the policy line, but it seems he has changed the game and embarked in a political contest with Captain Rynders, the latter of whom, from present appearances, will win the race by die tancing his competitor in the Convention. The mag strate issuing the warrant, has set the case down for a hearing to-day, when, perhaps, the matter will be smally disposed of.

TEMPERANCE BANQUET .- This social and intellectual entertainment, recently advertised in our columns to take place on the 18th of February, offers to our citizens a rare treat, well worthy the patronage of both ladies and gentlemen. Many entertainments of this kind have been of a character that has excluded ladies from the possibility of participating ; but in this, while there will be nothing that can offend, there will be almost everything that can invite the presence of ladies. The character of the speakers, the excellence of the music (vocal and instrumental), the richness of the tables, bountifully supplied with everything substantial or desirable for such a repast, the entire absence of everything that can excite to intoxication, and all the arrangements of the Society for the accommodation and comfort of those who attend, give assurance that this will be an entertainment of the highest order. Those who desire choice seats will do well to

make immediate application, as the most desirable locations, especially for families or companies, are being sought with avidity.

The profits of the banquet will be devoted by the Society to the promotion of Temperance in this City and vicinity, by holding large free quarterly meet ings, and by making all possible efforts to arrest the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks, especially on the Sabbath day, and thus to stem the torrent of pasperism, crime and taxation.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN-January Session -This Day, Friday, 9th .- The first business was the classification of Assessors for the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. Extending the Fire Limits .- A communication from

the Fire Department, recommending an extension of the fire limits from Thirty-second-st. to Fiftiethst., was read. Alderman of the Nineteenth moved to lay it on

the table. Lost : ayes 2, noes 15. Alderman of the Fourth moved to refer to the Fire Department Committee.

Alderman of the Nineteenth moved to substitute Fortieth-st. for Fiftieth-st. Alderman of the Eleventh suggested that it was

not in order to amend a communication. It was at last referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Donation .- On motion of Alderman of the Fourth, \$1,000 was voted to the Fire Department Fund. Appreniments .- The following Clerks of Markats were appointed: Samuel S. Conklin, Catherine Market, vice William F. Clark, removed. Allen Thomas, Essex Market, reappointed. Thos. Cook, Franklin Market, vice Bend. St. John, removed. Frederick Watkins, Center Market, vice Francis

Deger, removed.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon

The meeting of the Youth of New-York, in behalf of Hungary, advertised for the 15th instant, is postponed, to allow arrangements to be made of a more interesting-character. It will be held at the earliest moment, when it can be perfectly successful and satisfactory. Ample notice will be given of the time of the meeting.

On Monday evening, the first Anniversary of the Addisonian Society will be held at the Stuvyesant Institute.

Tw We understand that the Hayes Concert last night, was well attended.

We have already published the programme of arrangements for the Festival of the Typographical Society, which is to come off at Niblo's on Friday night. As this is one of the very best festivals of the season, there is of course quick sale of tickets, and those who desire to attend will do well to apply early, since the limit of the room's accommodation will soon be reached.

Hutchinsons last night had a good house, and all their songs were capitally received. We perceive that they have advertised their last concert for Tuesday night of next week, when several of their best songs will be given. LECTURES ON THE ORDER OF CREATION .-

Despite snow above and below, the

The reader is referred to a a notice of lectures on this subject, by Rev. R. B. Wiggins, from London They will not doubt prove interesting The Oratorial Lecture of Professor Whitney, last night, at Stuyvesant Institute, was

well attended, and gave universal satisfaction. He will give the second lecture in a few days. The proceedings of the Board of Assistants last night were not important.

To Notices of religious services tomorrow, will be found on our First page.

AGGRAVATED CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—
About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Peter
Ties, residing at No. 40 Canal st., was descending
the stairs at his residence, he observed several spots
of blood upon them, and allo upon the floor of the
passage way leading to the water closet in the rear
of the premises. He traced them, and on arriving
at the closet, heard the cries of an infant proceeding from the sink. He communicated the fact to
John Teirlan, also an inmate of the house, who wish
him proceeded to the Fourteenth Ward Police
Station, where they informed Capt. Scatiff of the
circumstances. Officers Wallace and McQuade
were immediately dispatched to the place, and after
considerable difficulty, they succeeded in rescuing
the body of an infant, it having in the meantime
died. They then traced the blood to a room occupied by a French woman named Margaret Morreil,
her som an idiot, about 14 years, and one Francis
Rockamp, who lived with the woman. The officers
Rockamp, who lived with the woman. The officers
they forced it open, and found the woman Morreil
they forced it open, and found the woman Morreil
Ald. Tweed held an inquest upon the body of the
child, when conclusive evidence was adduced that
child, when conclusive evidence was adduced that
child, when conclusive evidence was adduced that
che sink. The testimony of Dr. Lidell, who made a
the sink. The testimony of Dr. Lidell, who made a
the sink. The testimony of Dr. Lidell, who made a
has been devoured, and a continue wound was
had been devoured, and a continue wound was
had been devoured, and a continue wound was
had been devoured, and a residence was adduced from
the sink had been horribly mutiated by rais. One
the sink had been horribly mutiated by rais. One
the sink had been devoured, and a continue wound was
had been devoured, and a continue wound was
had been devoured, and a continue wound was
had been devoured, and a continue of which
the evidence, rendered a verdict, by virtue of which
the mother, Margaret Morreil, was committed to AGGRAVATED CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

Sales of Real Estate at Auction by Adrian H. Muller, January 9, 1852, house and lo No. 450 4th-st, 24x100, \$5,150.

Madame Tournaire notifies the lady amateurs in horsemanship, that she gives an extra exhibition of her great Menage act at the Bowery Amphitheater this afternoon.